

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—
Proposed by General Jackson—Disavowed by Van Buren—The People will establish it by the election of General HARRISON.

THE TRUE REPUBLICAN TICKET—
FOR PRESIDENT.

William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
John Tyler, of Va.

Nominations by the Whig Convention of Missouri,
assembled in the City of Jefferson,
Monday, October 21st, 1839.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN B. CLARK, of Howard County.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH BOGGS, of Ste. Genevieve.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the
United States,
PHILIP COLLEGE, of Washington,
JOSEPH C. BROWN, of St. Louis,
SAMUEL C. OWEN, of Jackson,
STEPHEN CLEAVER, of Rails.

HARRISON AS A COMMANDER—TESTIMONY OF HIS AID.

We have thrown together, on our first page, the testimony of the Aids de Camp of General Harrison, elicited in consequence of aspersions on his fame in the Legislature of Ohio. They speak for themselves—and all attempts to deny their authenticity, or weaken their force, but add to the daily decisions from the ranks of a party so reckless, unmanly and unprincipled. Apropos: In the course of Col. Birch's speech at the Franklin Barbecue, on Saturday last, he read the letter of Col. Smith (a friend of the Administration heretofore) in refutation of the slanders to which it alludes, and at the close of it, took occasion to allude to the disputed authenticity of the letter, and the gross unfairness of the Administration prints in this State, in refusing every thing of the kind admission into their columns, and denouncing them as forgeries when published by the Whig press. General Crowther, of Booneville, who happened to be present, and indignant at such conduct even in the party with whom he has always acted, called aloud to the speaker and authorized him state that he had the letter, in the *Mayville Monitor*, (an administration paper in Ky.) the Editor of which fully admitted its genuineness. Since then, Gen. Crowther has forwarded the paper, along with the following note to Col. B., with permission to use them according to his discretion. He has been kind enough to hand them us—and they are both subject to the examination and perusal of every adversary of General Harrison, desirous of "righting himself."

BOONVILLE, June 9th, 1840.

Col. JAMES H. BIRCH,
Dear Sir,—I heard you say the other day, in Franklin, that when John B. Clark read the letter of J. S. Smith, in Fayette, at the time he spoke there, that some of the Democrats said that Smith never wrote the letter—but that you were the author.—If any person, in future, should deny the letter having been written by Smith, I send you Democratic paper in which it was first published—the *Mayville Monitor*.

Respectfully yours,
H. W. CROWTHER.

THE STANDING ARMY!
Let Citizens read and prepare to RIGHT THEMSELVES!

No real republican can read the powerful and conclusive address of John Campbell, of Virginia, and continue to support Martin Van Buren. He may have been deceived, and hence have held with the party thus far—but, we repeat, no FRIEND OF LIBERTY can longer support the man who urges such a scheme upon Congress and the Country. The author of the Address is the man who, of all others in the Union, was selected by President Jackson, on account of his character and integrity, to keep and disburse the people's money—yet he has been contemptuously removed by Martin Van Buren, because, as a patriot, he saw danger to Liberty in the Sub-Treasury, and tried to dissuade Martin Van Buren from continuing to press it upon Congress and the people! With a STANDING ARMY, at his command, and the PUBLIC MONEY under the control of less upright subordinates than John Campbell—let each man ask himself, what equality would remain in future struggles between the people and their rulers.

NOW IS THE TIME, FREEMEN!
If unsuccessful now, we are lost and gone FOREVER!!

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

All our correspondence and conversation is to the tenor and effect that the Rochester Convention must present a TICKET—either in the persons of the gentlemen who are already out, or spoken of, or in some other. We are gratified, moreover, to hear that there will probably be no objection to this course—in any quarter.

This impetus to the cause is needed—and will doubtless be given. If the duty be judiciously performed, it will rally every foe to corruption, misrule and extravagance, and, whether successful or otherwise, Whigs will have the proud satisfaction of having recorded their names on the side of the COUNTRY—its interests and its institutions.

THE MAILS.

We have complaints from several of our subscribers, of the irregularity in receiving the "Times" and "Stockholder." They inform us, it rarely happens, that they receive their papers in due course of mail, that frequently they receive no paper for two or three weeks and then they receive several numbers in one mail. Nothing is more vexatious to a subscriber than in being deprived a regular receipt of his paper, and nothing is more provoking and discouraging to an Editor, after having labored for the week to present something of interest to his subscribers, to learn that his labor has been fruitless,—that through the shameful negligence, or wilful disregard of duty, at the Post office, a week's labor has been lost. We sue by our exchange papers that the "Times" is not the only paper that is mis-carried, or mislaid; nearly every paper we receive, contains more or less complaints of this kind. All that we can say to our subscribers is, that we regularly mail their papers and if they do not receive them the fault is in the Post office, and not with us.

—We just learn from Columbia, that our paper of last week has not reached that office—having been sent in the St. Louis bags.

THE HOMAGE OF JUSTICE.

We have compiled, from various sources, the following disinterested testimonials, which were commended from their several authors by the lofty patriotism, valor, talents and success of Gen. HARRISON, long before he was named for the Presidency, and in times which ought to give them weight sufficient to bear down all the petty calumnies and quibbling objections which party malignity may now presume to forge against the war Congress-honored patriot and soldier.

may form your own opinion against the puny following words.

"17. That the President of the United States is authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of militia at such places, in their respective Districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, nor — days in the year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed to be in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline, and improvement in military knowledge."

This law then provides, as we see, that the whole body of the militia in the United States, amounting now to more than a million and a half of men, shall in the first place, be required to arm accoutre and provide themselves with ammunition at their own expense—and that they are to be divided into Military Districts—that 12,000 men are to be drafted in each District, in 30 days, forced into the ranks, that they are to be marched twice a year to some point within this District—that they are to be put under any regulations the President may choose to prescribe—that they are to be kept in service such time as Congress may direct, and that they are to be regarded as in the service of the United States from the time they are marched from their homes until they return to them. They are not to be governed by the laws and regulations now in force for the government of the Army of the U. States—they are to be "governed by such regulations as the President may choose to prescribe."

Has not the authority of this law, indict any punishments upon them he may choose, for any violations of the rules of discipline? Yes, he can order your sons and nephews and young brothers to be stripped if he chooses, and scourged at the common whipping-post, for any act which may be designated as a military offence—for any act he may choose to call a violation of his rules of discipline. He proposes himself, that this power shall be conferred upon himself! Have I misinterpreted this proposed law? Read it and judge for yourselves.

The 17th section expressly provide that, when the militia are at the place of rendezvous, "they shall be regarded as in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt."

Suppose one of his regulars should be that very militiaman who appeared upon parade, with his arms, accoutrements, or ammunition, out of order, should be struck up on the whipping-post, and get 39 lashes on his bare back. Has he not the power under this law to adopt such a regulation?

Am I to be told there is no danger in granting such a power as this? That it will never be exercised? Indeed? Is this the language of freedom? Is it the language of Republicans? That they are willing to grant absolute, despotic power, in a time of peace, to a partisan President, under the consoling hope it will never be exercised. Where has been the mortal man, from the beginning of time to the present moment, to whom has been granted absolute despotic power, who has not occasionally made use of it? Where is the mortal, and feeble, frail man, who feels himself unable to fulfill the trust? Where is the human being who, possessing despotic and irresponsible power, is not occasionally cruel and unjust?

But will I dare to insult my countrymen, you brave Mountaineers, by telling you, that such a power ought to be granted to any President, because it may not be exercised? Our forefathers reasoned very differently. They sagged misgovernment at a distance, and they approved of tyranny in every tainted breeze." They braved and bearded the British Lion, for an abstract principle, which they thought might lead to their subjugation!

But where does Congress get the power to call forth the militia in time of peace—to put them in the service of the United States—to subject them to the absolute military regulations and government of the President, when there is no invasion, insurrection, or resistance to the laws? They have no such power. The power they are called upon to give the President, by this bill, is a most palpable and audacious violation of the Federal Constitution. The 5th section of the Constitution, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Articles, are in these words:—Congress (not the President) shall have power:

"13. To make rules for the government of the Land and Naval Forces.

"14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections and repel invasions.

"15. To provide for arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of regulating the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

We see that the Constitution authorizes the militia to be called out, only when there is war—when there is insurrection, insurrection, or resistance to the laws. And when they are trained, it must be by the States, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress, and not by the President.

But here is a law recommended by the President, which proposes to authorize him to call out the militia twice a year—to march them off some 3 or 400 miles to a place of rendezvous—to place them in the service of the United States, and to give him (the President) the absolute government of them—and authorizing him to make any regulations for their discipline that "he may think proper," when the country is in a state of profound peace! Could there be a more outrageous violation of the plain provision of the Constitution? Was there ever a more open, daring and audacious stride towards despotic power? But we are told that all this marching and counter-marching—all this service under the Government—all this power in the hands of the President to make any military regulations for the troops—all this power to inflict stripes, if he chooses, for the violation of his regulations—all these muskets, bayonets, powder and bullets, to be furnished by the militia, at their own expense; and all this imperial parade of war, in a state of profound peace, means only organizing and classifying the militia—said, therefore, you poor, ignorant, silly fellows are the greatest green horns in the world for making any objection to it! Well, now, fellow citizens does it make any difference by what name we call such a system? Does it change its nature? Does it change the thing itself? Suppose we call it the very quintessence of Democracy? Will that beautiful phrase, so often used, make our marches to Richmond, Washington, or Baltimore, or to any other point of rendezvous in the Military District, any easier to be performed? Will it make the President's military discipline, whatever it may be, any more agreeable to us? Will it make it easier for us to purchase arms and ammunition at our own expense? Will it prevent us from catching camp fevers, when encamped at the point of rendezvous, and coming home with broken constitutions? Have this marching and counter-marching—Have this service under the absolute government of the President—Have this purchasing, at our own expense, the muskets, bayonets and bullets, marching, organizing and classifying the militia, I am wholly incompetent to decide. I acknowledge my total ignorance of the meaning of the terms organizing and classifying the militia, if they mean putting them in the service of the U. States, in a time of peace, and authorizing the President to prescribe any punishment he pleases for the violation of his rules of military discipline. I am wholly ignorant

Col. Richard M. Johnson to Gen. Harrison, July 4, 1813, says:

"We did not want to serve under cowards or traitors; but under one [Harrison] who had proved himself to be wise, prudent and brave."

Commodore Perry to General Harrison, August 18, 1817, says:

"The prompt change made by you in the order of battle on discovering the position of the enemy, has always appeared to me to have evinced a high degree of military talent. I cannot but feel that the services of your country, and the approbation of your conduct in that campaign."

The opinions of the Hon. LAMARSON CHURCH, of the importance of the victory of the Thames, and the bravery of Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON:

"The victory of Harrison, was such as would have secured to a Roman General, the best days of his life, the honors of a triumph! He put an end to the reign of the uppermost Canada."

"The District, the Hero of Fort Stephenson, kept encamped, and the War Department may direct. The District, which are bestowed upon the following writer in one of the papers."

"The following exposition of the sentiment for him as a citizen, in proposing to Congress the assurance of such a public good as the militia."

"Under the 17th section, the soldiers of each District, are to be kept in service, as a body, for a year, at the bidding of the President."

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